THE JOURNAL

OF THE

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Number 26 January 1991

CONTENTS

Calendar of Coming Events 2
Message from the President 3
Australia's Five Dollar Bill 4
The Bookworm 6
The Royal Perogative 8
The Syngraphics Scene 15
The 1946 Iowa Half Dollar: Part 6 17
From the Idle Mind of Stephen M. Huston 24
The Numismatic Legacy of Fred Rauch 27
Medals Round-Up 30
San Francisco Through Its Exonumia 31

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1915

610 Arlington Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94707

OFFICERS:	President	Rick Webster
	Vice President	Donald G. Burns
	Treasurer	Roy F. Pleis
	Secretary	Frank J. Strazzarino
	Governor	Mark Wm. Clark
	Governor	Thomas F. Kelly
	Governor	David W. Lange
	Governor	Calvin J. Rogers
JOURNAL STAFF:		
	Editors	David F. Cieniewicz
		Rebecca A. Cieniewicz
		P.O. Box 2698
		Redwood City, CA 94064
	Publisher	Paul D. Holtzman
	Typesetting & Graphics	Stephen M. Huston

The Journal is the quarterly publication of the *Pacific Coast Numismatic Society*. Annual subscriptions to **The Journal** are $15.00. Most back issues are available through the Society. PCNS encourages the reprinting of articles from **The Journal**. Permission may be obtained from the editors. *© 1991, Pacific Coast Numismatic Society*

P.C.N.S. CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

January 23, 1991, Wednesday at 8:00 pm:

National Bank Notes

Speaker: Ken Barr

February 27, 1991, Wednesday at 8:00 pm:

Dinosaurs on Coins?

Speaker: Dr. Paul Holtzman

March 27, 1991, Wednesday at 8:00 pm:

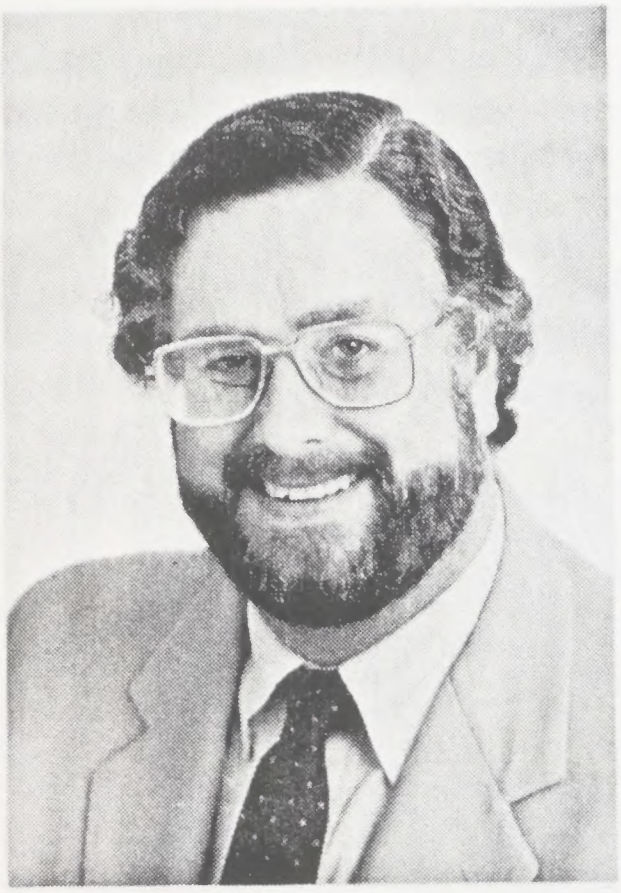
Charles Barber, The Man and His Work

Speaker: David W. Lange

Monthly meetings are held on the 4th Wednesday of each month
at The Knights of Columbus Hall in San Francisco
2800 Taraval Avenue (1 block west of Sunset). Guests are invited.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

by Rick Webster



By the time this reaches you, 1991 will have started to count its days. I hope that all of you had a happy holiday season. May your new year be a happy one as well.

Winter hit California with a cold snap that set records for low temperatures. I found myself spending quite a bit of time inside. As one might expect, much of my time was spent with my books and coin collection. During this journey of rediscovery, I found books and coins in the study that had almost been forgotten due to the pressures of daily life. I am sure that many of us collect so we can spend some of our time forgetting life's pressures. Yet, much of the time, the daily grind seems to get the time we planned on spending on our collections, writing and projects. I now have a stack of coins that need to be worked up, books that need to be read and ideas for articles that need to gel.

If you found yourself beating winter's chill by working on your collection, why don't you tell us about it. Articles are always welcomed by our Journal editors. Vice president Don Burns is putting together this year's list of monthly speakers. Meetings need speakers and Journal pages need to be filled. Give it a try – writing and speaking are probably more fun than you think.

We are settling in at our new meeting location. Please come and join us at a meeting; you and your guests are always welcome. We now know how to turn on the building heat, and regular refreshments will be back for future meetings. I hope to see you there. We meet the fourth Wednesday of the month at the Knights of Collumbas Hall at 38th Avenue and Taraval Street.

Rick Webster

SIR JOSEPH BANKS AND CAROLINE CHISHOLM GRACE AUSTRALIA'S FIVE DOLLAR BILL

by George L. Smyth

The bust of Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820) is displayed to the right of Australia's $5 note. Designed by Gordon Andrews, the bill was issued by the Reserve Bank of Australia in 1974 and includes five different signature combinations. Shades of violet predominate, with the background woven in a diagonally curving pattern of green and orange hues. As with most of the currrently-circulating Australian currency, the watermark of Captain James Cook can be seen in the left portion of the bill. An embedded metal security thread runs vertically near the center as an added measure of security. The central third shows a large collection of plants native to Australia, including an example from the *banksia* family named in his honor.

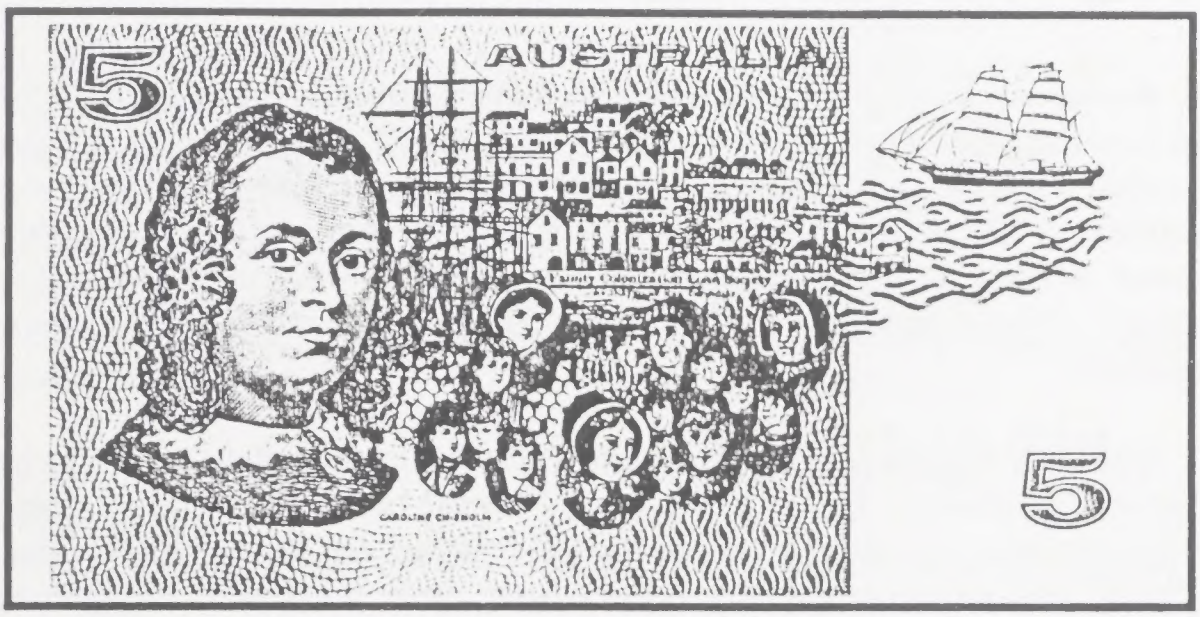
Sir Joseph Banks was an English naturalist and explorer who was primarily known for his patronage and promotion of science. As a student at Oxford, he initiated the school's first lectures in botany.

A member of the wealthy landed gentry, in 1768 he used his own resources to supply Captain James Cook's ship, the *Endeavor*, for its voyage of discovery to the South Seas. It was during this trip that Captain Cook annexed the east coast of the continent for Great Britain. Joining the expedition, Banks collected over 800 previously unknown species in Botany Bay. His astute and interesting observations made the marsupial fauna of Australia known to western science.

As English jails became increasingly overcrowded, Banks suggested to the British government that a penal colony be established in Australia. As it was no longer feasible to send convicts to British North America, his advice was taken and on January 26, 1788, Captain Phillip arrived in Australia with its first western-born residents. This date represents the founding of their country and is known as Australia Day, similar to our Independence Day.

He traveled extensively, including voyages to Newfoundland and Labrador

where he collected plant and natural history specimens. Exploring Iceland he discovered great geysers, and he returned from a trip to the Hebrides with important observations concerning the rock stratifications. In 1805 he was the first to suggest the identity of wheat rust and barberry fungus. As director of the Royal Society, he advanced and strengthened the position of science within England as well as promoting dialogue with the scientists from other countries. His herbarium, celebrated as the most important in existence, and his major collection of natural history works were donated to the British Museum.



The back of the bill shows a portrait of Caroline Chisholm (1808-1877) on the left and uses a color scheme similar to that of the front. The middle of the bill holds a drawing of women and children, a migrant ship and buildings in Sydney during the time of Chisholm's stay. The right side holds the watermark and a drawing of the migrant ship *Waverly* in the upper corner.

Mrs. Chisholm was one of Australia's greatest pioneer women. This philanthropist arrived in Australia with her husband in 1838. Noticing that many women arriving from England had no money or jobs, she met every migrant ship arriving in New South Wales, finding jobs for these bewildered female passengers. In 1841 she established a hostel where they could live until they could find work, and by 1846 she had looked after 11,000 people.

Her diligence succeeded in having conditions improved on migrant ships, and in 1849 she created the Family Colonization Loan Society which lent money to families for their trip to Australia. The society found them work and collected on the loans via small installments at no interest.

Mrs. Chisholm fostered allies back in England such as Samuel Sidney and Charles Dickens, the latter helping to spread her views in the issues of *Household Words* and his novels. She left Australia in 1848 but moved back in 1854 to continue her work for another twelve years when a serious illness forced her return to England.

The five-dollar bill is the smallest in the series of five bank notes graduated in size and value, the one- and two-dollar bills having been replaced by coins in 1984 and 1988 respectively.

Bank notes shown reduced 35% in the illustrations for this article.

THE BOOKWORM

by David W. Lange

As new books are published they are usually accompanied by announcements of their availability in the numismatic press. Sufficient information is provided that an interested collector can acquire a copy for his library. These works may even be advertised in various periodicals for as long as the books are in print. But what happens when a desired book is no longer available from the publisher or major vendors? This problem and solutions to it are the focus of this installment of The Bookworm.

A century ago the publication of a new work in the field of numismatics was an infrequent occurrence. Unlike today when it seems that every obscure topic in the numismatic spectrum has a quarterly journal devoted to it, the list of titles known to collectors was relatively small. This created quite a demand for the existing numismatic works. As a consequence, most dealers in rare coins were also a source of books and catalogs. It was understood that being a professional numismatist required facility in all aspects of service to the collector.

With the appearance of publishers and vendors specializing in the sale of numismatic books, all but a few coin dealers have dropped this specialized area of service. For a time, out-of-print books and catalogs were available only when numismatic libraries were dispersed at auction. It seemed that the demand for and value of such works was not sufficient to attract persons to that field of business exclusively.

This began to change in the 1960s and 1970s. As the prices for coins escalated rapidly, the demand of collectors to get more satisfaction from their purchases led to a greater interest in learning about the history and technology inherent in numismatics. The time was finally right for persons to take up the buying and selling of numismatic literature as a field unto itself.

Since 1970, dozens of persons have declared themselves to be dealers in numismatic literature. A few have fallen by the wayside, but most are managing to make the business pay for itself to some extent. For many, this activity is a labor of love, performed as a supplement to more conventional careers. Only a few depend upon it as their sole source of income. Whatever their motivation, these persons are providing an invaluable service to the serious collector or scholar. They make it possible for the devoted to realize their full potential in numismatic satisfaction.

What follows is a listing of active dealers in numismatic literature known to me. Inclusion in this listing does not imply any endorsement but is done merely as a service to readers of The Journal.

John F. Bergman
4223 Iroquois Avenue
Lakewood, CA 90713
(213) 421-0171

Carling's of Florida
Carling Gresham
P.O. Drawer 580
Pomona Park, FL 32181-0580

Charles Davis
Box 1412
Morristown, NJ 07960
(201) 540-1159

Sanford Durst
29-28 41st Avenue
Long Island City, NY 11101
(718) 706-0303

Function Associates
Fred L. Lake
6822 22nd Avenue N. - Suite 218
St. Petersburg, FL 33710
(813) 343-8055

Orville J. Grady
6602 Military Avenue
Omaha, NE 68104
(402) 558-6782

George Frederick Kolbe
P.O. Drawer 3100
Crestline, CA 92325
(714) 338-6527

Marlcourt Books
P.O. Box 956 Station B
Willowdale, Ontario
Canada M2K 2T6
(416) 490-8659

The Money Tree
Kenneth Lowe & Myron Xenos
1260 Smith Court
Rocky River, OH 44116
(216) 333-3444

Numismatic Arts of Santa Fe
P.O. Box 9712
Santa Fe, NM 87504
(505) 982-8792

San Fernando Book Company
P.O. Box 447
San Fernando, CA 91341
(818) 362-2173

MARK WM. CLARK

New World Antiquities

Precolumbian — Art — Antiques — Artifacts
World Numismatics — Currency — Exonumia
Books — Paper Americana — Odd & Curious

323 Geary St., Suite 610, San Francisco, CA 94102

Mail Address: P.O. Box 31544, SF, CA 94131

Call for current hours or appointment (415) 296-8495

The Royal Perogative

ENGLISH TOKENS AND WHY THEY WERE NEEDED

by Rick Webster

Introduction

The story of the coinage of England is a long and varied one. Celtic, Roman and Anglo-Saxon isues were followed by coinage by the royal houses that ruled England from the Norman conquest until the present day. While the coinage from 1066 on is varied enough to fill many books, at various times in the history of English coinage the needs of the people of England were not satisfied. When the Crown did not issue enough coinage, the church, towns and merchants stepped in and filled the need by issuing token coinage. While these tokens were welcomed by the people, the laws of the land were being broken as the production of coins was the perogative of the Crown.

Around 780, the silver penny was introduced to England, probably by Offa, King of Mercia. At this time England was divided int five kingdoms. The penny was adopted by these kingdoms as well as by the Danish settlers in the Danelaw, the Hiberno-Norse kings in York, the archbishops of Canterbury and the bishops of London. When Edgar became sole ruler of England in 959, a uniform coinage was produced for use throughout the country. This silver penny was the only denomination issued until 1379 and the reforms of Edward I. If small change was needed, it was obtained by cutting the penny into halves or quarters. For many hundreds of years, this cut coinage provided small change.

England was still a feudal and rural economy, and barter was used by many people to obtain the goods they needed. The country was densely populated and there was a relative shortage of land; most people were tied to the land they lived on. Being serf or free man meant little in terms of mobility. Serfs were considered the property of the lord of the land and could not leave without permission; free men could leave the land they worked, but there was no place for them to go. It is not surprising, then, that most people lived in the same village or small area all their lives.

Starting in 1066 with the Norman Conquest and continuing for over four hundred years, a series of events occurred that changed England. Most of the Norman nobility had land holdings in England and Normandy and, along with their retainers, travelled between the two countries. The year 1096 saw the first of the Crusades, and kings, knights and foot soldiers travelled from Europe to the Holy Land. When they returned, their desires for the goods they had seen in the Middle East and Europe returned with

them. In 1170, knights of King Henry II killed Thomas Beckett in the cathedral at Canterbury. Beckett was made a saint in 1173, and the anniversary of his death was made a festival day; people of all classes began making pilgrimages to Canterbury. War was a factor in increasing mobility as well as a drain on the resources of the country. The Crusades continued over a two hundred year period. The Hundred Years War was the longest of many wars with France. Civil wars, including the War of the Roses between two branches of the noble family, were also fought during this period. As if this was not enough, wars were frequent with the Welsh, Scots and Irish. Edward I, king from 1272 to 1307, recruited workmen from many areas of England to build a series of castles on the Welsh border. The travelers who came with the increase in mobility were welcomed in the villages and inns of the country, but they were expected to pay their bills before they moved on. Commercial distrust was growing along with the mobility of the population.

The government, which meant the king, had not kept pace with the changes in society. There was a lag between the growth of the state and the means of financing the state. Parliament met only when called by the king. Taxation was not a regular event; taxes had to be approved by Parliament and the nobility as they were needed. Furthermore, once a tax was approved it had to be collected. While the barons owed loyalty to the king, they many times blocked his collection of the taxes.

The king might have been the biggest landowner and the leader of the country, but he was not always the most powerful man in the kingdom. At times the king had to borrow money to finance his government and foreign wars. Fighting crusades in the Middle East and wars in France meant that the money of the kingdom was being spent outside the country. There was no guarantee that the money was going to flow back into England.

While it was the king's perogative to coin money, the government might not have the silver to strike coins. If silver was available, the king might not want to go to the expense of striking halfpennies and farthings. Preparing the coin flan and striking the coin was as expensive whether the coin being struck was a penny or farthing. Striking four farthings would yield one penny that cost four times what striking a penny would cost, so the profit that the king made from striking coins could easily dwindle to nothing. In addition, farthings were so small that they were easily lost. Assuming the king had the silver to strike halfpennies and farthings and was willing to bear the expense, the amount struck would not supply the demand.

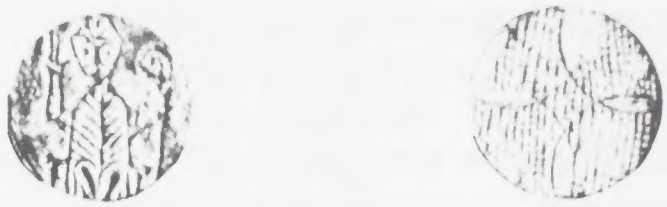
The proclamations issued against cutting pennies for small change were, in fact, empty threats. The country needed small change and the government did not supply it. The proclamations were issued to preserve the king's right to coin money.

First Era

The first era of English tokens was between 1200 and 1425. Pewter tokens were made first and later replaced with cheaper lead tokens.

The earliest tokens were issued by the church and were used to pay chaplains and canons for participating in church services. Tokens were also given to the poor as a form of alms; at this point in time, the church, not the government, provided for the poor. The churches had contracts with bakers and other shopkeepers who would redeem the tokens for food or drink. Workers on cathedrals and churches would also

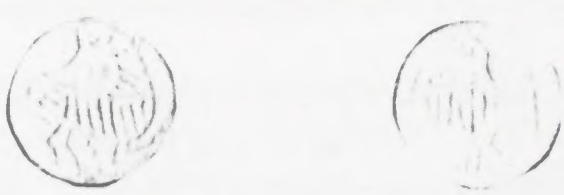
be given the tokens for their food and lodging. Pilgrimages were usually organized by the church which set up inns along the routes used by the pilgrims. These inns accepted the tokens for food and lodging. When the pilgrimage season came to an end, the innkeepers would redeem the tokens with the church for silver. Many of the church tokens picture a pilgrim with a pack on a staff, a seated bishop or a lamb with a cross on his shoulder.



Bishop's token of the 13th-14th Centuries, showing Bishop and Cross.

Following the lead of the church, tokens were issued by merchants, grocers, vintners, chandlers, ale-house keepers, ferry operators and brothel keepers. As a group, these are known as tavern tokens. The designs on these tokens are usually simple, consisting of geometric patterns, shield designs and types of crosses.

The production of the tokens appears to have been a closely-controlled operation. Tokens have been found in Dublin which are mold duplicates of tokens found in London, suggesting well-organized manufacturing and distribution systems. A mold found in Dublin produced six tokens, each with a different design. The Winetavern Street hoard from Dublin consisted of 2,061 tokens that had only eighteen designs that could have been made from only three molds.



English lead token, circa 1400 AD with Lion and Eagle

Tokens did not compete with the official coinage because they were not forgeries of official coinage, but the Crown did raise complaints about their issuance. Throughout the period, kings issued proclamations complaining about the cutting of silver coinage, use of Scots coinage, easterlings, galley halfpennies and lead tokens. Scotland produced halfpennies and farthings of silver during this period. Easterlings were low-quality coins made in the low countries. Galley halfpennies were base-metal coins brought into the country by traders from Genoa and Venice.

In 1402, Henry IV agreed to issue halfpence and farthings in silver. However, due to a shortage of silver, the coins were never struck. Between 1409 and 1423, five statutes were issued by the Crown making the use of foreign coins and lead tokens illegal. The government did little, if anything, to back up the proclamations. While opposed to the use of the tokens and foreign coins, the government did not offer any solutions to the lack of small change. In reality, the coins and tokens were tolerated. The proclamations were still being issued to protect the king's right to be the only producer of official coinage.

In 1445, Henry VI complained about the cutting of coins and agreed to produce halfpence and farthings in silver. Between 1446 and 1448, 75,000 pieces were

struck—a start to solving the problem of small change. The solution was short-lived, as the next striking of halfpence and farthings did not occur for forty years.

Second Era

The second era of tokens, while short, was during the reign of Elizabeth I. The need for small change continued as it had in the past. With the growth of the merchant class, the need actually increased. Silver farthings had become impractical as inflation had driven the price of silver up so that a farthing would contain less than two grams or one-fourteenth of an ounce of silver.

Elizabeth recognized the need but was reluctant to coin copper or base silver due to the state of English coinage when she assumed the throne. Her father, Henry VIII, was the king who, early in his reign, struck halfpennies and farthings after a forty-year absence. As Henry needed to increase the income of the country, an old trick was used; over a period of time the coinage was debased. Henry's last issues were two-thirds copper. At the end of his reign, Henry was known as "old copper nose." The nickname came from the fact that the silver on the highest part of the coin—the nose—quickly wore away to reveal the copper underneath. This method of producing income for the government continued into the early part of the reign of Henry's son, Edward VI. As a remembrance of his father, Edward's government continued to strike the base coinage using Henry's name and portrait. When the coinage improved, Edward put his name and portrait on the coins. It as at this time that the crown, half-crown, sixpence and threepence were added. The once-great penny was now struck only in base silver.

It is not surprising, then, that Elizabeth could never approve the issuance of a base silver or copper. English tradition was that a coin contained silver or gold equal to its value, and Elizabeth took great pride in having restored the coinage of the realm. She also had worries about the coins being counterfeited. Base or copper coins would not contain their true value of metal. The government would have to guarantee their redemption, and counterfeits would have to be redeemed along with official issues if the public was going to accept them.

Numerous proposals for the coining of copper were put forward during Elizabeth's reign. None were put into effect although halfpennies and farthings in copper were struck by the Royal Mint. Known as pledges, they are considered patterns because they were never released or struck in quantity. Realizing that the need for a penny's change remained, Elizabeth's government struck three-farthing pieces in silver. A farthing's worth of goods could be purchased by giving a penny and recieving a three-farthing piece in return. Following the same principle, silver three-halfpence were also struck. While this was an interesting try at providing small change, it did not help the poor who may not have the penny needed to get the three-farthing piece in change. As before, the needs of the people were not being met, and merchants once again began striking farthing tokens. Proclamations were issued to suppress the striking of the token. However, the need for the tokens was so great that they were not easily suppressed.

The poor were put into a very difficult situation. Some merchants would not redeem their tokens after they issued them, claiming those being turned in were counterfeits. A poor person who had a penny and got tokens in change might have

lost all in the attempt to defraud. There was also another legacy from Henry VIII. When Henry split from the Catholic Church and started the Church of England, he seized the property of the churches and monasteries. Prior to that, the church was the source of charity for the poor. The role of charity giver was now shifted to the cities and private donors; the national government still did not contribute to the support of the poor.

Elizabeth did authorize Bristol, England's second largest city, to issue farthing tokens. Between 1577 and 1583, as many as 144,000 tokens were struck for circulation in Bristol and a ten-mile radius around the city. The copper tokens were a round design struck on a square flan with the coat of arms of Bristol on one side and the initials "CB" on the other. The tokens were quaranteed by the Corporation of Bristol. Being of such a simple design, the tokens were easily counterfeited. The need for the tokens and their acceptance was so great the corporation honored the counterfeit tokens. Records indicate that over 12,600 counterfeit tokens were redeemed. In 1584, the warrant that had been granted to Bristol to strike tokens was not renewed by Elizabeth's government, and the city was forced to stop production. By the early 1590s, Bristol merchants again began striking their own illegal tokens in lead and brass. In 1594, the Bristol corporation was again given the right to strike tokens and ordered to stop the unofficial issues. Bristol was not the only city to strike tokens, but it was the center of production. Tokens of this era are rare as they circulated in a small area and most were considered illegal.

The production of the approved tokens showed that both the city and national governments were aware of the needs of the citizens and the poor. By redeeming counterfeit tokens along with the real tokens, the Bristol corporation acknowledged that confidence in the tokens would collapse if the tokens were not guaranteed and redeemed. Finally, the city tokens authorized by Elizabeth's government showed that, while official issues would not be struck in base metal or copper, local issues would be tolerated. The Bristol tokens of the 1580s and 1590s were models for the next era of tokens in the 1660s.

Elizabeth died in 1603 and James VI of Scotland became King of England as James I. Scotland had been striking base silver and copper on a regular basis for many years, so James saw no problem in striking halfpence or farthings. In a proclamation of 1613, James acknowledged that the lead tokens of the past had made purchasing goods and services more convenient. Yet the lead tokens were still considered to be derogatory to the royal perogative to control coinage. The Royal Mint began to strike halfpence in silver. Farthings in copper were struck not by the Royal Mint but by members of the nobility who had been given a monopoly to do so by James.

The farthings were small coins that did not contain their value in copper. They were not considred coin of the realm and could not be forced on merchants or people as legal tender. James and his monopoly holders made a large profit from the striking of the farthings due to the cost of copper and the value of the farthings. This was not lost on the people of England who were accustomed to their coins having proper instrinsic value. Counterfeiting was a serious problem due to the equally large profit the counterfeiter could make. The Crown could not control the counterfeiters; laws passed to prohibit counterfeiting served only to protect the royal perogative. When the counterfeiting became widespread, the old issue was called in and a new issue

released. The holders of the monopolies followed the lead of the merchants of the 1580s and refused to redeem many of their tokens claiming they were counterfeit. This pushed their profit to an even higher level. Unpopular as the tokens were with the people of England, the large profit involved made their issue very popular with the king and the monopoly holders. James and then his son, Charles I, continued the licensing of farthing production until 1644.

The 1640s saw the start of the English Civil War. Parliament soon gained control of the functions of the government and, in 1644, they revoked the license held by members of the nobility that were striking farthings. In 1649, Charles I was beheaded and England was then governed by Parliament under the Commonwealth. While the Commonwealth issued silver coins including halfpence, no farthings were struck in silver or copper. With the execution of Charles and the end of the monarchy, the idea of the royal perogative to strike coinage came to an abrupt end. With no monarch to protest that his rights were being infringed, the centuries-old argument carried no authority.

Third Era

Thus the 1650s and 1660s was the third era of English tokens. Thousands of different tokens were issued in many sizes, designs and shapes—circles, squares, octagons and even some hearts. Farthings and halfpence were predominant with some penny tokens also being struck. Most were issued by merchants. The token would usually have the issuer's name and the value of the token. Many had a device symbolizing the trade of the issuer and his initials. If the issuer was married, his wife's initial was included in a triangular design. Women who were in business for themselves also issued tokens in their own names.

Yarmouth Brass Farthing Token of 1667 'For Use of the Poor'

Tokens were also issued by the majority of towns in England. These would many times show the coat of arms of the city along with the title of the issuing authority. Many carried the legend "for the use of the poor."

Generally, tokens circulated within the town or within a few streets of the merchant who issued them. While Michael Dickinson lists thousands of tokens in the *Seventeenth-century Tokens of the British Isles and Their Values*, many are known from single examples in museums or private collections. Yet, there were enough tokens issued that in larger cities people were in business as token changers. This is known because even those who changed tokens issued tokens.

The tokens made an interesting study of the kinds of trades and occupations that were current at the time. Most were issued by inn keepers, grocers, bakers, mercers (silk and fabric dealers) and ironmongers. Many were issued by people with more unusual occupations; rat killers, makers of spectacles, pipes, rope, barrels and soap

as well as limemen are among the occupations represented. Some of the issuers have been traced by historians and much is known of their businesses, lives and families. Others are known only by their tokens, the site of their businesses located on a street or lane that has not existed for centuries.

Much more is known about the issuers of tokens than the men who made them. It is known that some tokens were made by David Ramage, an engraver at the London Mint. Many tokens carry his "R" as a die mark. Studies of the tokens and the official coinage of the time show that the token dies were cut with the same tools indicating a tacit government approval. It is assumed that most of the tokens were made in London and distributed throughout England, Scotland and Ireland. The manufacturers most likely had agents that travelled the country showing examples and taking orders.

These tokens were struck between 1648 and 1672. In 1660, the monarchy was restored under Charles II who once again raised the idea that issuing coins was the royal perogative. Some token issuers were taken into custody and pardoned with little penalty. Charles wanted to protect his rights but realized that the country and its growing merchant class needed the small change tokens.

Marlborough Farthing Token of 1668 with Bull and Castle

Charles had his hands full with the restoration and rebuilding of the government. The token issuers were not considered a major problem. Tokens continued to be issued until 1672 with an especially prolific period in the mid 1660s. In 1672, the Crown once again began striking copper halfpence and farthings. This time the farthings were official government issues and were issued on a regular basis. The Crown reclaimed its perogative to exclusive coinage production. The trade tokens of the past twenty-four years were declared illegal. The monarchs who followed Charles II continued to issue copper coinage on a regular basis. While regular, the amount produced did not satisfy demand. There was no denying that the merchants of England and the trading companies needed coinage of all denominations to operate smoothly.

The official coinage that was in circulation was worn smooth. Counterfeit coinage was so prevalent that in 1754 the Crown stopped coining in copper. The counterfeiters continued their work and in 1787 the mint estimated that ninety-two percent of the copper coinage in circulation was counterfeit. The counterfeits were light in weight and many times poorly designed. In an attempt to get around the strict forgery laws, nonsensical inscriptions replaced the titles and legends of the official coinage. As obvious as the counterfeits were, they were accepted by the people of England. The Crown, as in the past, was not issuing official coinage so there was no alternative. The counterfeits were finally driven out of circulation not by official coinage but by the tokens of the 1790s.

Continued on page 26

The Syngraphics Scene

by Ken Barr

Operations Andrew and Bernard

Counterfeiting has always been a problem for collectors, although much more so for coin-oriented numismatists than syngraphists. Counterfeit coins are intended to separate the unknowledgeable collector from the numismatic premium of the bogus piece over its bullion content and are often quite well-made and difficult to detect. Most counterfeit bank notes, on the other hand, are made of common circulating notes intended to fool merchants and bank tellers rather than collectors and are hence easy for a collector to detect. Only recently has photocopy technology (including color) advanced to the stage of making dangerous counterfeits easily producible.

Governments, of course, have resources available to few counterfeiters. Equipment, material, personnel and organization that is crucial to any printing operation is a necessary part of any functioning government, including that of the Third Reich during World War II. Alfred Naujocks had an idea in 1940 to counterfeit British banknotes and drop them on Britain to destroy their economy, possibly as retaliation for Britain's previous attempt to do the same with Nazi ration cards and Auxiliary Payment Certificates. Reinhard Hevdrich picked up Naujock's idea and pushed it through the necessary bureaucracy for approval. July 1940 saw the establishment of Operation Andrew at the Dellbrueckstrasse mansion south of Berlin, which was already producing fake passports for use by Axis spies. Much effort was expended in the counterfeiting process, including work analyzing genuine notes to find all the secret marks which had to be placed on the counterfeit plates, work analyzing the paper used to successfully duplicate its characteristics, and work to break the watermark/plate/serial numbering scheme used by the Bank of England.

Each of these activities had its successes, failures and delays. An ultraviolet glow difference between British paper and German paper baffled the group until it was discovered that the British were using soiled and laundered linen rather than new linen in the paper production. By February 15, 1941, all the paper problems were ironed out and production began. Due to problems reproducing the Britannia vignette, only about a third of all the engraved plates (five pound notes, Pick 87-90 and 94-97) produced acceptable notes. March 1941 was the first "real world" test of the product with a stack of the notes successfully used in Switzerland, including a special check through the Bank of England. Operation Andrew only produced 500,000 pounds' worth of notes over the eighteen-month period, most of which was used to finance Nazi intelligence operations. Political infighting and disagreements over the large-scale production and use of Operation Andrew notes eventually took its toll, and the operation was shut down shortly thereafter.

Approximately a year later, Operation Bernhard was formed, named after its leader, Friedrich Walter Bernhard Krueger. Krueger's task was to take the remains of Operation Andrew and build a large production capacity to finance Germany's continued war efforts. Starting at Sachsenhausen in August 1942, Krueger as-

sembled a highly-specialized team for this project, including 30 Jews recruited from various concentration camps for their abilities. Again, successes and failures occurred, with the new team much improved in finding the secret marks in the genuine notes, better color matching by changing the water source for making the paper and excellent results in ink-matching. Despite this, problems in the production process existed and the notes produced were generally considered unacceptable. All this changed in January 1943 when the most important recruit by far, Solomon Smolianoft, was added to the team. A Russian Jew by birth, "Solly" was a career counterfeiter previously convicted of passing counterfeit ten- and fifty-pound British bank notes. His "experience" was critical to the operation, including retouching the plates, changing the printing press setup and operation procedures and, most importantly, changing the post-printing procedures to let the notes dry for a week before stacking to perfect the feel of the notes.

Eventually the operation grew to a 150-person effort, most of whom stayed in place until the end of the war. The operation moved three times in 1945 as Allied forces aproached and eventually dumped most of its equipment and notes lo local rivers and lakes. The lake Toplitzee was explored in 1959, yielding several boxes of Class I (best appearance) notes which were subsequently destroyed. Other boxes remain unrecovered and may still be available for salvage today.

It is estimated that 12 million notes were printed in four denominations (five, ten, twenty and fifty pounds). Approximately 150 million pounds' worth was considered Class I or Class II (acceptable for circulation), with the Bank of England estimating that 10 million pounds did actually circulate. Others have higher estimates, up to 100 million pounds. Not surprisingly, due to their high quality, some are still in circulation today with redemptions occasionally being attempted all over the world. These counterfeits are still difficult to detect with up to thirty different checks being necessary for some of the best notes. While still illegal to own (and subject to confiscation by the United States Secret Service in reciprocal agreement with the Bank of England), these historically significant notes remain available today through some world currency dealers.

For further information, the reader is directed to *Nazi Counterfeiting of British Pound Currency During World War II* by the late California numismatist Bryan Burke (San Bernardino, Franklin Press, 1987) or to Murray Teigh Bloom's *Money of Their Own: The True Stories of the World's Greatest Counterfeiters* (Port Clinton, OH, BNR Press, 1982). Additional non-syngraphic information may be found in Anthony Pirie's *Operation Bernhard* (New York, William Morrow and Co., 1962).

President John Adams issued a proclamation on July 22, 1797, announcing that after October 15, 1797, foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars and parts, would no longer be legal tender.

1946 IOWA STATEHOOD CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR:

Part Six

Storage and Preservation of the Iowa Hoard

by Michael S. Turrini

This sixth article in the series is dedicated to Iowa's present Deputy State Treasurer Steven F. Miller in recognition of his continued assistance and interest in this series and his repeated fellowship and cooperation with the author's research and writing.

In the previous five articles on the 1946 Iowa statehood centennial commemorative half dollar, several different aspects of this coin—biographies of Adam Pietz, the half's designer, Governor Robert D. Blue, The Iowa Award, and the 1,000 halves still retained by the state of Iowa, "the Iowa hoard"—have been reviewed. In this present article a report will be made on the storage and preservation of those 1,000 1946 Iowa statehood half dollars.[1] This article is pertinent since the state of Iowa and the Iowa Centennial Memorial Foundation, the hoard's custodian, are actively planning to dispose of the halves by a yet-to-be-determined sales method and to sell the halves, needless to say, for a substantial profit.[2]

The origin of these halves, which this author has for convenience titled "the Iowa hoard", was detailed in a previous article in this series, "500 in 1996 and 500 in 2046", October 1989, PCNS Journal. In summary, Governor Robert D. Blue (1898-1989), acting under his authority granted by Public Law 612, which authorized this half, directed that those halves unsold from the the sales in December 1946 and early 1947 be retained and entrusted to the still-existing Iowa Centennial Memorial Foundation. These halves were divided into two groups, 500 for the year 1996, Iowa's statehood sesquicentennial and 500 for the year 2046, Iowa's statehood bicentennial, to be disposed of "for each of these celebrations...and that the money be used for the celebrations at that time".[3]

To store coins for any length of time requires permanent and safe methods of security, care and accountability. Those involved with this half dollar, especially Ralph Evans, who was on the Iowa Centennial Committee of 1946 and 1947 and also the chairman of its sub-committee responsible for the half dollar, were to correspond and coordinate over a two-year period on this matter.[4]

The first mention of the objective of retaining 1,000 halves was in a letter of January 18, 1947, just three days after sales of the half by Iowa banks had been closed, addressed to John M. Grimes, Iowa's State Treasurer. "It is the desire of the

Governor and the Committee that at least 1000 coins be held in reserve and not sold".[5] This action was later confirmed in a second letter of March 22, 1947 by Mr. Evans to Treasurer Grimes.

From the dates of these two letters through the next two years, 1947 and 1948, Mr. Evans was to correspond with various persons and businesses as to a preservation method. A January 29, 1947 letter to Adam Pietz, the half's designer, mentions "I recall in one of our conversations you said something about some method which gives such protection".[6]

A review of the extensive correspondence and records is not necessary for this article; however, due to the Iowa Centennial Committee's termination in March 1947, there was a delay on what to do with the 1,000 halves. These halves for the remainder of 1947 and well into 1948 were in a state of limbo. In fact, it is not clear in the records where these halves were stored during this time. The implication is the vault of the State Treasurer's Office, second floor, in the State Capitol building.

The first serious correspondence on the preservation method was a letter by Ralph Evans dated November 20, 1947—note the hiatus from his previous letters—to Edwin H. Dressell, Superintendent of the Phildelphia Mint, "Is there some process of lacquering, white shellack or otherwise, which will serve to protect the coins from discoloration over a long period of years?".[7]

Mr. Dressel replied in his November 25, 1947 letter (see figure 1) and suggested "that the coins be lacquered either by spraying or dipping in a transparent lacquer and then, if possible, placed in some form of plastic case which can be sealed to keep out all moisture."[8]

This matter remained much the same over the next several months, apparently caused by the committee no longer being intact nor empowered and, maybe more importantly, to Governor Blue's preoccupation with his executive duties and a bitter reelection compaign in 1948, as reviewed in an earlier article in this series, "Gentlemen, I am Your Guest", April 1989, PCNS Journal. The records imply that Governor Blue, maybe due to his indifference or his seriousness in doing what was best and not to be rushed, took his time deciding the provisions of his planned action of preserving these halves.

Ralph Evans over these months continued to write and concern himself with this matter. He, as noted, corresponded with fellow members of the now-defunct committee, particularly Edith McElroy, who had been the centennial committee's executive secretary, the Philadelphia Mint, State Treasurer John Grimes, Governor Blue and even the Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company of South Kearny, New Jersey, which answered that they could supply lacquer only in five gallon minimums.

Possibly in desperation due to the lack of action, Mr. Evans even explored having the halves "electro-plated with rhodium"[9], which was not pursued. Eventually, Governor Blue acted on his foundation. Exactly two years after these halves had been minted, the 1,000 halves were at last carefully preserved.

In the papers of the late Ralph Evans, both in his handwriting and typed, was a statement, planned to be part of the permanent record. This statement, dated November 3, 1948, eads as follows:

> Coins were removed from bags and individually cleaned by wiping with Jewelers Solvyt—a cloth designed and used for brief polishing of silver and other fine jewelry. Coins were then laid out on covered trays in rows of

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
UNITED STATES MINT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES MINT SERVICE

PHILADELPHIA 30, PA.

November 25, 1947

Mr. Ralph Evans, Vice-President
Central Broadcasting Company
1002 Brady Street
Davenport, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Evans:

I have your letter of November 20, 1947 and note the unusual methods you are going to pursue to preserve for posterity 1,000 of the Iowa commemorative coins. This will be very novel, and I am sure it will be very interesting to those who open the vaults at the end of the periods specified. Of course, the matter of protecting the coins is one that is very important, and I have the following to offer:

I would suggest that the coins be lacquered either by spraying or dipping in a transparent lacquer and then, if possible, placed in some form of plastic case which can be sealed to keep out all moisture. If someone there could devise a method of creating a vacuum in the case before sealing, this would help still more. I feel certain this would keep the coins in perfect condition, and the lacquer could easily be removed at any time by placing them in a lacquer thinner; as a matter of fact, I doubt if the coins would lose any of the finish; however, it should also be borne in mind that anything, such as rubber bands or certain kinds of paper, etc., containing sulphur, are always harmful to silver and would greatly assist in causing a break-down in the finish; therefore, care should be taken that nothing of this nature is stored in the box with the coins, even though they are sealed.

I trust this information will be of some assistance to you, and with kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Edwin H. Dressel

Edwin H. Dressel
Superintendent

P.S.: To preserve our medals we use Egyptian Lacquer, made by the Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company of Newark, N.J.

EHD:emt

Figure 1

between 50 and 100 to a tray. The coins were then sprayed with EGYPTIAN INDUSTRIAL LACQUER (a clear liquid of Nitro Cellulose) which, when dry, forms a hard transparent film over the metal, filling the pores and preventing the impurities in the air from oxidizing the metal. Care was used in seeing that all edges were covered by the lacquer as well as front and reverse side. A few coins were found to be slightly discolored (oxidized) before wiping. Such coins were cleaned by dipping in cyanide, then washed and brushed, then lacquered. Each coins was then wrapped individually in Jewelers tissue and put in Plastic Boxes, 250 coins to a box. (NOTE - If at any time it is desired to remove lacquer, coins may be placed in pan of water and boiled for 5 to 15 minutes, then wiped and brushed lightly. If coins should become discolored after lacquer is removed, such coins may be cleaned with good grade of silver cream or polish.)

The lacquering was done by Bittle's Master Craftsmen Jewelers of Des Moines, Iowa. In a letter dated November 13, 1948, Harold Bittle, owner, wrote that "the work was spread out over several days time with Edith McElroy and Mr. Barton (sic) [Charles Barber incorrectly named; Mr. Barber was the Deputy State Treasurer] in attendance. Just so many coins were brought over each day which seemed to be the way they had it planned. These were completed, wrapped and boxed before proceeding with others."[10]

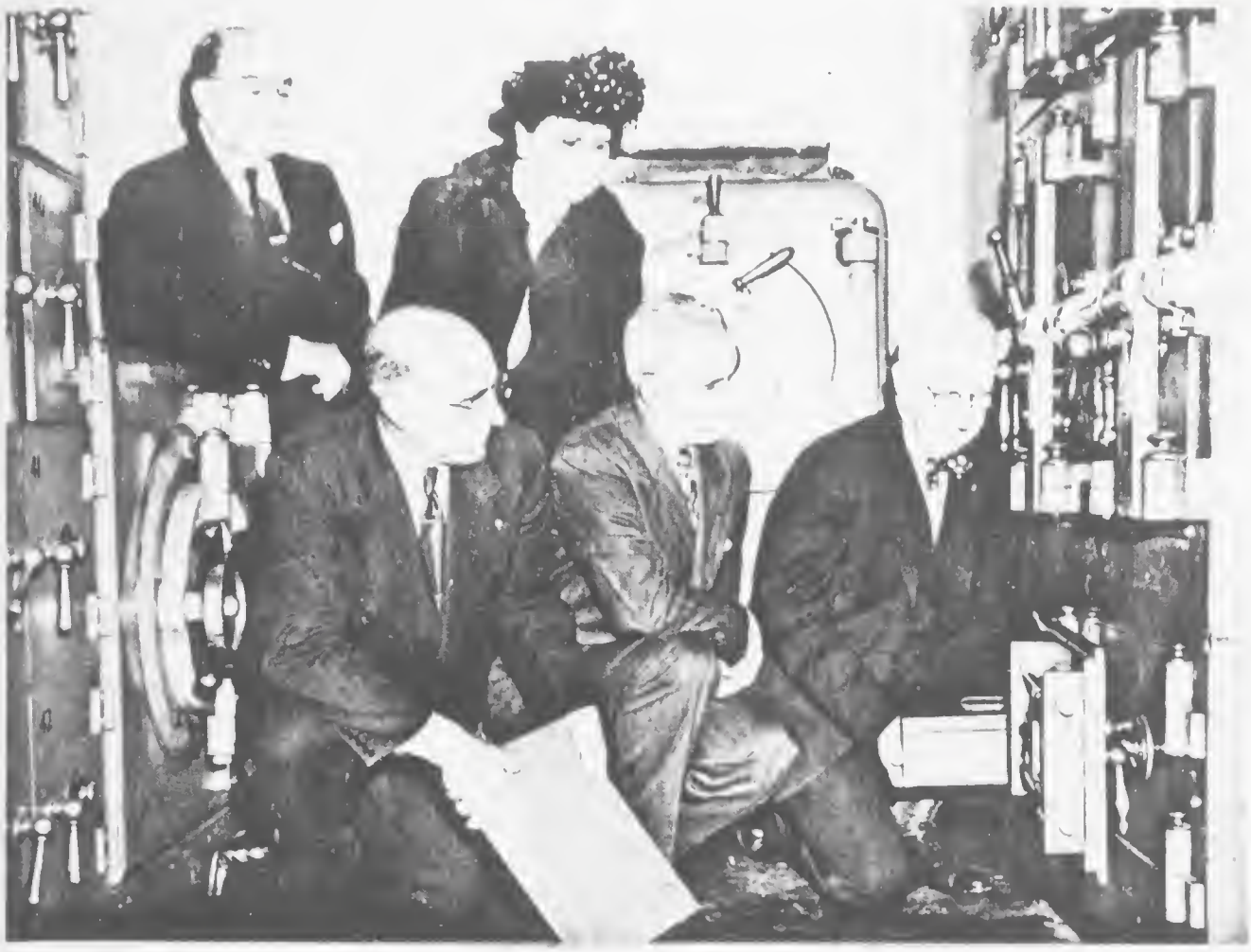
It cost $93.75 to do the lacquering. The cost was deducted from the net proceeds of the earlier half dollar sales. State Treasurer Grimes paid Master Craftsmen Jewelers' invoice via a counter check on the Central National Bank and Trust Company. The State Treasurer's Office still has this cancelled check.

Edith McElroy, who, as noted previously, was the executive secretary of the Iowa Centennial Committee, stated in a November 4, 1948 letter to Ralph Evans that she "wrapped every coin myself, so I know they are there. We checked them over time-and-again and the number is absolutely okay."[11]

In this same letter, she describes in detail the plastic boxes used in storing the halves:

> The coins are all lacquered and back safely at the statehouse [Capitol Building] in the Treasury. Master Craftsmen has some little plastic boxes which I discovered them using for sort of gadget boxes. They had little sections in them, 18 in all, each just large enough to hold 14 coins when wrapped in a single thickness of the tissue paper. Thus each box held 250 by packing 14 in 16 compartments, and 13 in the remaining two. The compartments were just the necessary height. I packed them in four boxes, tied the lids down firmly and returned them in that way. These boxes could be fastened together, wired with a flexible copper wire and the ends sealed with the Great Seal of Iowa or the Treasurer's Seal, and stored in that way. The boxes are white and it is easy to see thru them, in fact, I think the number cound be counted without ever opening the boxes.[12]

When on June 25, 1990, the four boxes were examined, and two boxes opened, those marked for 1996, the halves were found exactly as Ms. McElroy described. The halves were individually wrapped, not in rolls as incorrectly reported in a previous



Officials of the state government and of the Iowa Centennial Committee watched Friday, November 19, 1948, while one-thousand Iowa Commemorative Centennial Half-dollars were placed in a vault in the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank. Standing are Frank Warner, secretary of the Iowa Bankers Association and Mrs. Edith W. McElroy, Centennial Committee secretary. Stooping, left to right, are Ralph Evans, Chairman of the Centennial Coin Committee, Governor Robert D. Blue, and Iowa State Treasurer John Grimes.

article, and so tightly packed that if a box was turned upside down, the coins would not fall out.

On November 19, 1948, at 10:00 AM in a publicized event, these halves were secured in a small safe deposit box, described as "a special vault", within the basement vault of the Iowa-De Moines National Bank. The original vault was numbered #26 and called a "vault chest" and had a combination lock. The Iowa Bankers Association requested that, since it contributed so much to the sales of the halves, a copy of its Proceeding of the Sixty-First Annual Convention 1947, which included records on the sales, also be stored in this same vault. This was done.

The halves were relocated some years ago to the Norwest Bank-Iowa into safe dopsit box #3452 which seems to have been made out of four or so smaller safe deposit boxes sections so as to accomodate the space for the halves, records, and The Iowa Award medals. A total of ten medals, each in its own presentation box, are stored. This safe deposit box measures 24" deep, 21-1/2" wide, and 20-1/4 high. The individual plastic boxes are 8-3/8" long, 1-1/4" thick and 4-1/4" wide and hinged with a top lid. In reality, these four plastic boxes remind one of fishing tackle or a small

parts box. These four plastic boxes are stored in a larger metal cash-type box. This metal box cost the state $2.75, per Koch Brothers, local Des Moines stationers, Invoice #C105725, dated November 18, 1948.

Now that the storage and security has been reviewed, the next issue is how good a preservation method the Egyptian lacquer has proven to be.

First, Egyptian lacquer "is a water-thin, clear formula used by most world museums" and is transparent.[13] This method has been used in the past but rarely is applied today.

Second, the universal opinion of all those gathered on June 25, 1990, as reported in the last article, "Des Moines Day in Numismatic History", October 1990, PCNS Journal, was astonishment as to the quality of these halves.

Bob Rozycki, Sycamore Coin Gallery, stated, "the strike, lustre, and appearance of these coins would all grade MS65 to MS67."[14]

Al Hurry, Jubilee Coins, concurs, "Although this series tends to be exceptional by nature, these coins exhibit absolutely the finest strike, lustre, knockout eye appeal imaginable...The coins, as viewed, all exhibited full or nearly-full strike, white creamy lustre and brillance, with virtually no bagmarks. In my opinion, virtually all of the coins grade MS65, with many grading MS67."[15]

Donald and Helen Carmody, well-known commemorative coinage specialists, pronounced these halves were the "best of the best with at least ninety percent grading MS65 or better and those not MS65 not much less than MS63...."[16]

The author, who was part of the event on June 25, 1990, was simply shocked at the brilliance, clearness, and sharpness of these halves. Although no evidence substantiates, the conclusion is that these halves had been hand-selected and chosen out of the original shipped mintage of 100,000.

It is hoped that this article would provide a historical background on the storage and preservation which, in addition to its numismatic importance, is very important to the State of Iowa as it seeks to dispose of, for a substantial profit, 500 halves in 1996, if not sooner. Potential buyers may be assured as to the quality and pedigree of these halves and of those still wrapped and secured until the year 2046.[17]

In closing, the author had difficulty writing an ending to this article. The words of the late Frank Warner, who was Secretary of the Iowa Bankers Association at that time, in an April 3, 1947 letter to Ralph Evans best explains the author's thoughts for it reflects what was intended by those who so carefully sought to preserve and secure these halves for 50 and 100 years. "It will show the good people...how earnest all of the members of the Iowa Centennial Committee from Governor Blue down were in doing a good job for observing Iowa's first centennial, and a job that it goes without saying the rank and file of all Iowans are justly proud".[18]

FOOTNOTES

1. This sixth article is actually a continuation of the previous fifth article, "Des Moines Day in Numismatic History", October 1990, PCNS Journal. Readers are welcomed to refer to that article. For convenience, footnotes have been limited to major aspects and direct quotations.
2. As this article is published, the Iowa Centennial Memorial Foundation and a special committee composed of former Iowa Governor N.A. Erbe, 1961-

1963, present State Treasurer Michael L. Fitzgerald and retired *Des Moines Register* reporter George Mills are actively studying how to sell the 1996 hoard. Proposals are anticipated as early as Summer 1991.

3. Governor Blue, letter to author, November 4, 1988.
4. Future articles will review the sub-committee on the coin, as it was titled, Ralph Evans and his exceptional work on these half dollars and sales of the half dollars in 1946 and 1947.
5. Ralph Evans, letter, January 18, 1947. Mr. Evans maintained extremely complete and organized files and records, often having letters duplicated in multiple files.
6. Ibid., letter, January 29, 1947.
7. Ibid., letter, November 20, 1947.
8. Edwin H., Dressell, letter, November 25, 1947.
9. Ralph Evans, letter to Charles Barber, Deputy State Treasurer, May 4, 1948. In a letter of September 18, 1948, Harold Bittle, owner of Master Craftsmen Jewelers, quoted Ralph Evans a cost of $1.10 a coin and also that permission in writing from the United States Treasury would be required. Note the hiatus in dates of the letters.
10. Harold Bittle, letter to Ralph Evans, November 13, 1948.
11. Edith McElroy, letter, November 4, 1948.
12. Ibid.
13. Donald and Helen Carmody, letters to The Editor, Coin World, August 22, 1990.
14. Bob Rozycki, letter to author, September 13, 1990.
15. Al Hurry, letter to author, August 21, 1990.
16. Donald and Helen Carmody, memo to author, August 13, 1990.
17. The 2046 year hoard was not opened nor removed from the safe dposit box. The halves, when sold, will include appropriate documentation.
18. Frank Warner, letter to Ralph Evans, April 3, 1947. Mr. Warner was in active communication with Ralph Evans and directed much of the Iowa Bankers Association generous efforts in both sales of the half dollars and later the preservation of the Iowa hoard. It was his suggestion that records of the association be included in the safe deposit box, much to the pleasure and appreciation of this author.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blue, Robert D. (1898-1989), Governor of Iowa 1945-1949, various correspondences with this author and Executive Order of January 5, 1949.

Carmody, Donald and Helen, various correspondences with the author.

Correspondence and Memoranda Relating to the Iowa Centennial Half Dollar, one file, placed with the half dollars in safe deposit box #3452.

Iowa Centenial Celebration Papers, 1946, two boxes, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Main Library, special collection area.

Miller, Steven F., Deputy State Treasurer, various correspondences with the author.

The Temple of Apollo at Daphne

Once upon a time a youthful god pursued a nymph who turned into a tree at the site of a sacred grove where a Greek king built a shrine which stood there for hundreds of years until a Roman emperor sacrificed a bull on the site and it burned down.

THE MYTH OF APOLLO AND DAPHNE

Apollo was an Olympian god, a son of Zeus and brother to Artemis, his twin sister. He slew a great dragon which had terrorized part of Greece and founded the Oracle at Delphi. He was a handsome youthful god who was popular with the ladies, both immortals and mortals, and he expected to get what he wanted.

One day Apollo made fun of the god Eros for practicing archery; the bow being Apollo's special weapon. As vengence for teasing him, Eros caused Apollo to be inflamed by desire for the nymph Daphne, who resisted his advances. Apollo pursued her, much to her displeasure and Apollo's frustration.

Daphne fled to the mountains, pursued by Apollo. Fearing she would be caught, she begged her father, the river-god Peneus, to turn her into a tree to escape Apollo's embrace. Her wish was granted, and she became the laurel, a tree which was considered sacred to Apollo thereafter.

THE SACRED GROVE

The Sacred Grove of Daphne, a laurel grove located about 4 miles from Antioch on the Orontes River, was regarded as the site of Daphne's transformation by eastern ancients. From earliest Greek times it had been known as a sacred shrine and was the scene of religious practices related to the worship of Apollo. Pausanias, the 2nd century AD historian, states that the Syrians of Antioch regard this site as that of Daphne's transformation, noting that her name was synonymous with the name of the bay-trees of the grove.

HISTORY OF THE TEMPLE

Seleucus I Nikator, the founder of the Seleucid kingdom of Syria following the death of Alexander the Great, founded the city of Antioch on the Orontes just a few miles from this sacred grove. His new city of Antioch was named for his father, Antiochus, and was built from the actual stones of the town of Antigonea. Antigonea was only about 7 years old, having been founded by and named for King Antigonas, whom Seleucus had successfully challenged for power. By dismantling the city,

moving and renaming it, he added one last insult to his injuries to Antigonas. Antioch became one of the few major urban centers of the ancient Greco-Roman world; its population began with the 5,000 resettled residents from Antigonea which had grown to a population of 600,000 by 100 AD.

At the time of founding the city of Antioch, Seleucus also built a temple in the Grove of Daphne dedicated to Apollo. Seleucus adopted Apollo as his protector and as the god of his dynasty. The figure of Apollo is one of the most frequently recurring designs on Selucid coinage, either his profile on the obverse or his seated figure as the reverse, taken from the statue at this temple. The temple was described as magnificent, including the statue of the god and an altar for sacrifices.

Apollo's head on a bronze coin struck under Seleucus I Circa 300-280 BC. Photo by the Author

The Temple of Apollo at Daphne was continuously in use as a temple to the Greek god from 300 BC until August of 362 AD. The temple had a staff of priests to care for the site, perform rituals and sacrifices and provide assistance to those who came to the site to worship and sacrifice. It was one of the most famous of ancient temples of the Hellenistic and Roman worlds.

JULIAN AND THE ANTIOCH CHRISTIANS

In July of 362 AD, the Roman Emperor Julian arrived at Antioch to make that city his eastern capital and military base of operations against the Persians and to restore the temples of the gods which he believed the Christians had desecrated. The Antiochene Christians had turned most of the pagan temples of the city into churches. Julian described the Christians as "atheists" because they did not believe in the traditional gods!

The Christians had buried a Christian martyr near the oracle of Apollo near the grove, and the priests of the oracle claimed the presence of the dead body had silenced the oracle. Julian ordered the body moved, and the Christians rejoiced in the belief that the martyr's bones were more powerful than Apollo!

In August of 362, Julian went to the Temple at Daphne to sacrifice. He ordered that all preparations be made for a sacrifice. When he arrived, he was met by one old priest carrying a goose! Julian was outraged, rescheduling the sacrifice and making his own plans to have a proper bull available for the event. Julian denounced the local senators and city government for their handling of things, making new enemies at every turn.

THE FIRE OF SACRIFICE

Shortly after Julian completed his sacrifices to Apollo at Daphne, either the old priest or another careless worshipper set fire to the temple one night, and it was utterly destroyed after nearly 700 years on the site! Julian assumed the local

Christians had burned the shrine because he had renewed its use for the old gods. He was about to renew a full-blown religious persecution when he learned that the fire had actually been an accident. The omens were not good for Julian.

THE FALL OF THE SACRED GROVE

In 363, Julian was killed fighting the Persians. His empire had been nearly entirely Christian, and he was not mourned. The Christians at Antioch completed the job of desecrating the old shrine so it could never again be used. They felled the ancient trees and used the lumber to build another church in Antioch. With this act, the Sacred Grove of Daphne and the Temple of Apollo sank into history, with the seated Apollo design on the reverse of Seleucid coins the only surviving evidence of its past glories.

Julian's coinage of 362-3 AD showing his sacrificial bull.

And the coins survive happily ever after....

***The Royal Perogative**, continued from page 14.*

The reign of George III saw an increase in what was to become the British Empire. The British East India Company was establishing settlements and trading areas throughout India and Asia. With the agents of the East India Company went much of the silver in England. Silver became so scarce that it was being sold at a premium. Due to this, hardly any silver was coined in the last half of the eighteenth century. In the early 1800s, the Bank of England issued tokens in silver in addition to counterstamping and then overstriking Spanish eight reales. Copper was only struck for a short period during the 1770s.

To be continued next issue.

Photos by Stephen M. Huston of tokens from the author's collection.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The final instalment of this article will cover the token coinages of Britain in the 1700s and early 1800s. This extensive coinage, often called Conder Tokens, is the period of issue usually encountered by collectors. The publication of Part II in the next issue will complete the article.

THE NUMISMATIC LEGACY OF FRED RAUCH

by David W. Lange, NLG

A few years ago I was given a curious numismatic item about which no information was furnished. This coin was a United States half dollar of the draped bust type dated 1807. The central portion of its obverse had been smoothed and a message engraved upon it. In fine script it read:

FRED RAUCH
Invented Nov 12
1883
Los Angeles
Cal

Items of this sort fall under the general classification of love tokens. The reverse of the coin was marred by a large residue of solder from its previous existence as a jewelry piece or watch fob.

I was quite pleased with this gift, nonethelesss, but I couldn't image how it would fit in with my overall collecting goals. After pondering this matter for a while, the coin was set aside but not quite forgotten.

A year or so passed before I again came across this item while thinning out my collection. It seemed that it might be fun to show it around at a few coin club meetings, but I first determined to have the solder removed so that the coin could at least lie flat on a table. Through a friend I learned of a specialist in "restoring" problem coins, and my half dollar soon thereafter joined his long queue of patients. Months passed before the coin was returned, but the wait was well worthwhile. Not a trace remained of the solder nor was there any but the slightest evidence of repair or cleaning! This made me wonder whether I had ever purchased an example of this master's work without realizing it.

I brought my prize to several club meetings and displayed the coin as a "whatsit". The questions invariably asked were "Who is Fred Rauch?" and "What did he invent?" Troubled by my lack of answers to these questions, I returned the coin to its home in the bank box and set about to do some detective work.

At the outset, it seemed a simple enough matter to identify Fred Rauch and his invention. If his accomplishment was worthy of commemoration on a decades-old half dollar, then it surely must have merited the granting of a patent.

I began my search with the government pages of the telephone directory in an effort to locate a regional branch of the United States Patent Office. After being routed through the usual maze of federal bureaucracy, I was finally furnished with a telephone number and address for the U.S. Patents Records Center. It was my good fortune that this facility was located less than forty miles from home in the city of Sunnyvale, California.

I visited the Records Center one Saturday morning, shortly after its doors opened for the day. Not knowing how long my search might require, I wanted to allow myself plenty of time. After asking a few questions, I was directed to a series of

volumes in which every patent granted in the United States was listed by the date and place of issuance as well as by the name of the person to whom it was issued.

At this point, I was confident that I would have the answers to my questions within minutes. Since the engraving on my coin stated that the date of the invention was 1883, I commenced my search with this volume. Finding no reference to anyone bearing the name Rauch, I proceeded to the next volume. Again, there were no patents granted to a Mr. Rauch during 1884. This continued through volume after volume, year after year.

An hour passed, and I was now well into the 1890s. My hopes were finally raised when I finally came across an entry under the name Rauch. My hopes fell just as quickly, as this patent had been issued not to Fred Rauch of Los Angeles but rather to a Midwesterner named Joseph Rauch.

In desperation I continued, finally stopping after failing with the 1903 volume. If Fred Rauch was ever to have received a patent, he undoubtedly would have done so in twenty years' time. For the sake of thoroughness, I even looked through the listings for 1880 through 1882. These years were prior to the time the invention was alleged to have occurred, and my search proved futile. With no other choice remaining, I left the Records Center and returned home, no more knowledgeable than before.

On the following Monday, I called the San Francisco Public Library's reference desk. It seemed that the logical next step was to search through the Los Angeles city directories of the 1880s in an effort to locate Fred Rauch's business and/or residence. I was told that the desired directories could be found in the Periodicals Department.

Exactly one week after my frustrating experience at the U.S. Patent Records Center, I paid a visit to the library's Periodicals Department, as suggested. Here I was informed that the books I wanted to examine were not there and had never been there. After a round of apologies and condolences, I was redirected back to the reference desk. Here it was suggested that I contact the Periodicals Department of the University of California at Berkeley.

Another Monday I called the UCB Periodicals Department only to be frustrated yet again, as directories for Los Angeles were not located there but rather at the reference desk. I was furnished with the appropriate telephone number and quickly placed a call. Yes, the information I sought was there, but it would have to be researched by a staff member.

Following the instructions given me, I called back the next day and asked for

the patron report that had been prepared under my name. Well, I suppose that by now I should have seen this coming: the report stated that all directories had been placed on microfiche under the title "City Directories of the United States", and the information I wanted was to be found within Segment 3, stored at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Given the number for the UCLA Library reference desk, I attempted to get through about a dozen times without success. Each call resulted in the same taped message informing me that all lines were busy and that I could call again any time Monday through Friday between 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM. As I was already quite painfully aware of this fact, I was nearly tempted to drive the 400 miles to Los Angeles and speak to this tape recorder in person. However, perseverance paid off, and I finally reached a real, live person.

I was immediately referred to the Periodicals Department. Amazingly, I got through on my first attempt. It seems that the information I wanted wasn't to be found there, but I was given the exact title of the volume in which it could be found, "Los Angeles City and County Directory 1883-1884". Armed with this fact and microfiche code number F869L891, I was then referred to the Special Collections Department.

Again, I reached a human on the first call. Luck was with me. I spoke with a woman who seemed eager to help me. Of course, she could not research this information immediately, but if I was willing to call again the next day, she would have an answer for me. I did call back, and she was not in that day. Fortunately, she had left a note for me. It read simply:

Fred Rauch - L.A. resident. Fish, game and poultry.
96 Spring Street. Residence same.

After taking down this message, I hung up the telephone and began to ponder my situationl Was this fish person the same Fred Rauch so gloriously commemorated on my half dollar? If so, what on earth could he have invented in his line of business? I was far from being satisfied with the information furnished.

Unfortunately, there didn't seem to be any place left to go in the way of conventional references. My only hope was to pursue a numismatic trail. My library contained the more popular references on California tokens, but I was unable to locate any piece that made mention of my mystery man or his address. On the chance that there might be an unlisted token known for Fred Rauch, I spoke with two of the more impassioned collectors of California merchant tokens, again without success.

This is where the matter rests today. I still own the engraved half dollar, but I have not yet been able to positively link it to the Fred Rauch of 96 Spring Street, Los Angeles. Are my Fred Rauch and this Fred Rauch one and the same? If so, what did he invent? Fishsticks, perhaps? I may never know.

David W. Lange is a member of the ANA, PCNS, NLG and numerous numismatic societies. He is a regular columnist in *The Journal* and in the ANA's *Numismatist*.

CUPERTINO COIN CLUB

The Cupertino Coin Club has released its 1991 show medal. The medal depicts Frank Nielson, founder of the Cupertino Coin Club. The annual show will be held February 23, 24, 1991 at the Campus Center of DeAnza College, 21250 Stevens Creek Blvd., in Cupertino, CA 95014.

Specifications

Minted by Masterpiece Medallions, Claremont, CA.

Designed by:	Obverse — Katherine Ray	
	Reverse — CCC logo	
Diameter:	39mm round	
Mintage:	Silver (.999, 1oz.)	100
	Oxidized Bronze	600
	Golden Bronze	600
	Copper	80

Note: The copper specimens are not for sale but are used as awards for selling show raffle tickets by the Cupertino Coin Club. Any unused copper pieces will be destroyed after the show.

Ordering Information: Oxidized and Golden Bronze are available for $3.50 each postpaid. Make checks to Cupertino Coin Club, Box 1189, Cupertino, CA 95014

SAN FRANCISCO THROUGH ITS EXONUMIA

Lucas's Detective Bureau

by Jerry F. Schimmel

A. E. Lucas preceded Sam Spade by about three decades. He began his business at 10 Geary Street in 1895. Two years later he moved to the address shown on his advertising card and, like many San Francisco businessmen, his operation did not survive the Earthquake. The piece is aluminum, 38mm and reads: **LUCAS'S DETECTIVE BUREAU, 906 MARKET & 9 ELLIS STS. A.E. LUCAS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.** We don't know how good he was at his job, but he certainly had a handsome storecard struck, especially with the bloodhound as its main feature.

The token has the diesinker signature: **j.c. irvine & co. s.f.** This firm, according to Kappen, struck tokens from 1896 to 1906 when it became part of the Irvine, Wirth and Jachens Company which struck tokens under its own signature.

References: California Tokens by C. Kappen, 1976, and city directories and telephone books.

NOTE: The title of this column has been changed at the author's request to include more material.

CALVIN J. ROGERS

Classical Numismatics

Write for our fully-illustrated catalogs of Ancient and Medieval Coins

Calvin J. Rogers
Jeanette Rogers
ANS SAN ANA

P.O. Box 7233
Redwood City, CA 94063
(415) 369-1508

ANCIENT & MEDIEVAL COINS

Fixed Price and Auction Catalogues

Write for lists, issued regularly

STEPHEN M. HUSTON

Classical Numismatist

P.O. Box 193621
San Francisco, CA 94119 – USA

(415) 781-7580 — 24 hour messages

582 Market Street, Suite 1108, in San Francisco

Weekdays by Appointment Only